



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the volume in hand undertakes to set forth the principles that have guided German statesmanship from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. Special stress is laid upon the statecraft of Frederick the Great, and numerous quotations are made from his writings to illustrate the political and moral principles of the ruler who bestowed upon Prussia the ideal of a military state. Chapters IX-XIII contain the French text of important state papers in which Frederick's ideas are embodied. In addition to the chapters dealing with the past there is a chapter dealing with the policy of Bismarck and William II, perhaps the most valuable in the book, and chapters dealing with the causes of the war, Germany and Turkey, and the German Colonial Empire. The chapters are for the most part a reprint of articles previously published in English magazines, with the result that they are loosely strung together, they leave many gaps in the narrative, and neither in form nor in substance can they be said to bear out the pretentious claims made for the volume in the preface.

C. G. F.

DAVIS, GEORGE B. *The Elements of International Law*. (4th ed., rev.) Pp. xxiv, 668. Price, \$3.00, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1916.

In this edition, there has been no attempt to carry out a thorough-going revision. Few changes have been made in the text, although the first chapter has been rewritten to include a rather extensive list of early writers on international law. The most valuable additions are those in the appendix. There the Declaration of London, which is not mentioned at all in the text, is printed in full, with an introduction and very interesting notes indicating how far its provisions were observed, modified, or disregarded by the belligerents during the first year of the European War. There is also a table showing the signatures, ratifications, adhesions, and reservations to the conventions and declarations of the first and second Hague Conferences. Other new features of the appendix are the text of the United States-Santo Domingo extradition treaty of 1910, and very brief notes regarding the transfer of enemy merchant vessels to a neutral flag, the arming of merchant vessels for defense, the use of aircraft in war, and wireless telegraphy. A list of the most recent collections of treaties and documents and of other important recent works on international law has been added to the original bibliography.

D. G. M.

GIBBONS, HERBERT ADAMS. *The New Map of Africa*. Pp. xiv, 503. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1916.

Those who knew Mr. Gibbons' *The New Map of Europe* will welcome this companion volume, which gives a sketch of European colonial expansion and colonial diplomacy for the period 1900-1916. The text is made more easily understandable for the general reader by a well-chosen series of maps.

Several of the chapters have already appeared as articles in magazines. The book makes no pretensions to being documented and does not enter deeply into the many controversial subjects in the field. It is intended to give a popular, understandable first sketch of social and economic conditions in Africa and an

outline picture of the international rivalries in the continent during the first decade and a half of the present century. The author has traveled widely in the lands he describes and has had personal acquaintance with many of the men who have been prominent in their development.

The chapters are to a large extent independent of each other. No attempt is made to treat the subject historically or by a grouping of the various international interests. For him who looks for a well-organized exposition of the cause of developments in Africa, therefore, the volume leaves much to be desired, but for him who seeks a vivid picture of present developments, Mr. Gibbons' description will prove both entertaining and instructive. For those who are already familiar with the chief features of the scramble for Africa, the most valuable portions of the book are those which discuss conditions in the less important and often neglected regions such as the east coast and the Portuguese colonies.

C. L. J.

HOLDICH, SIR THOMAS H. *Political Frontiers and Boundary Making*. Pp. xi, 307. Price, \$3.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

The most striking feature of this survey of the problems involved in boundary making is the author's comprehensive grasp of geographic and population questions from Patagonia to the Afghan highlands and from ancient Greece to the present day. Covering so wide a field the study cannot be detailed, but what the picture loses in detail it gains in boldness of outline.

Most writers have placed too much emphasis, it is pointed out, upon the ethnographic factors which are to be taken into consideration in marking out national limits. Though race should be considered, more important are the preferences of the inhabitants; and often more important than either is the geographical suitability of a frontier, for after all that frontier is best which holds out the promise that the lands it includes will be easily defensible and hence likely to enjoy freedom from successful attack.

The various sorts of frontiers are then reviewed and criticised. In ancient times the frontier was a strip of neutral or no man's land. The establishment of spheres of interest ripened into spheres of influence. These have always tended to become buffer states or protectorates and finally annexed territories.

Sea, mountain and desert frontiers are declared to be best when they can be used. Less desirable are rivers and still less to be sought those irregular boundaries which depend on "war maps," or on a too scrupulous regard for ethnographic characteristics of the population and the lines established by latitude and longitude.

From these points of view, the boundaries of the various sections of the world are then criticised. The lessons of the present war are constantly in the author's mind. The standards he sets would fail to be satisfactory to both sides in the present war in a number of cases, as rules on which peace should be established. Obviously, as the author points out, there are some regions in which no standard is likely to be productive of international quiet. Most strikingly is that the case in the region which is discussed in the concluding chapter—the Balkans.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.